

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Sat Mar 23 06:20:30 1991 remote
from tosspot
Received: by tosspot (1.63/waf)
via UUCP; Sat, 23 Mar 91 09:47:46 EST
for lee
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa09279; Sat, 23 Mar 91 6:20:29 GMT
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA08938; Fri, 22 Mar 91 23:56:02 -0500
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA27004
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 16:45:33 -0800 for brian
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA26966
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 16:45:08 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9103230045.AA26966@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 22 Mar 91 16:45:06 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #232
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 22 Mar 91 Volume 91 : Issue 232

Today's Topics:

 Administrivia
 contest
 DX BULLETIN 14 ARLD014
 First No-code Tech? (2 msgs)
 Gell cells
 Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
 New Technician Frequencies
 STS-37 SAREX Information Summary
 What is a "Sideswiper" CW Key?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 22 Mar 91 14:06:00 -0800
From: brian (Brian Kantor)
Subject: Administrivia
To: info-hams-digest

Sorry about the deluge of digests; I just fixed the gateway and we had 10 days worth of traffic to catch up on. Things should tame out now.

As many of you know, these mailing lists are gatewayed bidirectionally with newsgroups on Usenet. Recently those newsgroups underwent a reorganization, with the ham-radio group being split into several groups, primarily splitting off a "policy" group for the discussion of things like no-code, license classes, rules and regulations, etc.

That newsgroup is now available as a separate digest from ucsd, the ham-policy digest. You may subscribe, as always, by sending mail to listserv@ucsd.edu.

Now that everything is working, I'm going on vacation for a week. Flames will be extinguished when I get back.

- Brian

Date: 22 Mar 91 22:31:50 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!oo7@ucsd.edu
Subject: contest
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Yes, the contest is the last weekend of March, and QST is wrong. They sometimes do get it wrong - both the phone and cw RSGB contest dates were off by a week last year, or perhaps the one before. I don't think the contest organisers worry about Easter, but they try to avoid big football weekends...

It's the WPX contest, not WW. And it's only on phone, anyway :-)
It might be fun to listen at 0000 the previous weekend and harrass any CQ machines that start up then...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

Date: 22 Mar 91 18:51:47 GMT

From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!@ucsd.edu
Subject: DX BULLETIN 14 ARLD014
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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	Automatic relayed from packet radio via	
	N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5	

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ZCZC AE20
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 14 ARLD014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
MARCH 22, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Thanks to Joe Sand, K2GX, and the TRISTATE DX PacketCluster Network and to Paul, KB1BE, with the Connecticut DX Association, for the following DX news.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. Another reminder that the deadline for the DXCC Honor Roll submissions is March 28, 1991. Cards must be received by THURSDAY, March 28 to qualify for the next Honor Roll Listing. Both ARRL HQ and W1AW will be closed on FRIDAY, March 29.

BANGLADESH, S2. A recent FAX, received March 21, stated that Jim Smith, VK9NS, is leaving Norfolk Island tomorrow afternoon, on route for Dhaka via Bangkok. He will be arriving on March 22, after 1 PM. Jim will be meeting with the Ministry of Information on Saturday morning. He has mixed feelings, at the present time, but will keep in touch with Kirtsy by FAX and telephone. Listen on the 222 Net for further information.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, VK9X. On April 2 to 9 an operation is planned by a Japanese group.

ETHIOPIA, ET. W4IBB, Jack, will return to the USA on March 30, 1991. ET2A has been consistently found on 21300 KHz at 1900 UTC. Other activity on 28400 KHz at 1230 UTC and 28636 at 1800 UTC was also reported. QSL via WB2WOW.

LAOS, XW8. XW8KPL is QRV Saturdays. Try SSB on 15 meters between 1500 to 1700 UTC.

MYANMAR, XZ. JA8IXN is being deluged with QSL requests for XZ9A. Masa has stated that he denies all knowledge of this operation.

NEPAL, 9N. 9N1MM meets KA9RLJ most evenings at 0100 UTC on 14253 KHz. He would be glad to QSO with you. Father Moran QSLs via N7EB.

SAN FELIX, CE0. XQ0X continues to be active on 10 and 15 meters operating SSB. Try 21245 KHz or 28495 KHz. Juan will QRT in April. QSL via CE3ESS.

TOGO, 5V. 5V7RF, Dick says he is often on 21335 KHz or 14296 KHz at 2100 UTC. QSL via NC6A.

YEMEN, 70. Gabbie, DL2BCH, tells us that she has the logs for 701AA. She asks us to remind you that German airmail postage is almost two dollars. Cards for the operation of 708AA are currently being received here. Both 9K2CS and F6EXV plan to be in Dayton the end of April, 1991.

Joe, K2GX, reminds everyone not to miss the fun next weekend, March 30 and 31, in the CQ WW WPX contest. There are contest expeditions planned that are too numerous to list. However, contesting affords the DXer an opportunity to fill band and mode requirements and to hone operating skills in the company of the worlds best operators.

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

Date: 22 Mar 91 21:34:58 GMT
From: gatech!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ukma!s.ms.uky.edu!andreap@ucsd.edu
Subject: First No-code Tech?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A month or so ago I helped administer the novice written to a lady (a ham's wife) who went on to take the No-code Tech. written option a few days later. I do not know if she is the first but she was certainly one of the first.

Having known this person for several years, I am sure she knew all that was necessary to pass the test and I know she will operate appropriately. It is not her knowledge, skill, or ability to copy code that concerns me. It is instead her motives.

I love radio and feel that radio possesses a magic quality that can not be described. I became a ham because I enjoy pursuing radio as a hobby. If ham radio did not exist I would find other ways of involving myself in radio.

This lady, and I fear, many others entering our number do not share this feeling. She was getting licensed so that she could talk to her husband -- not because she loves radio. There are other business, GMRS, etc. services better suited for persons who are looking for a personal communications system.

If amateur radio is to survive it must attract people who join because they are genuinely interested in radio. Not looking for a portable telephone or wanting to be able to keep tabs on their spouse. As an important mode of communication, code has been outmoded. However, in our efforts to move forward and keep up with technology, we must be careful to attract people motivated to join our number for the right reasons.

I welcome the new no-code technicians. May they further the radio art as much as their predecessors.

[Please excuse my spelling and organization. This was typed on the fly!]

Harold G. Peach, Jr. Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
252 Ag. Engineering Bldg., U.Ky. Packet Radio: N4FLZ@KF4NB.KY.USA.NA
Lexington, KY 40546-0276 Phone: (606) 257-3335

Date: 23 Mar 91 00:05:18 GMT
From: usc!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!stanford.edu!neon.Stanford.EDU!kaufman@ucsd.edu
Subject: First No-code Tech?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <andreap.669677698@s.ms.uky.edu> andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach) writes:

>This lady, and I fear, many others entering our number do not share
>this feeling. She was getting licensed so that she could talk
>to her husband -- not because she loves radio. There are other
>business, GMRS, etc. services better suited for persons who are
>looking for a personal communications system.

Perhaps you should look at this as a way to keep her husband in ham radio, rather than as an affront to the purposes of HR.

Follups to ->policy

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Date: 22 Mar 91 20:13:28 GMT
From: amdcad!usenet@ames.arpa
Subject: Gell cells
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Netters,

Well I received several responses to my request for information on the care and feeding of Gell Cells. The overall response was that I can treat them as if they are standard Lead-acid batteries. This is true except that I must limit the charge to less than 20% of the Amp/hr rating and that they may be trickle charged to 120% of capacity 'for ever'.

Thanks to those who responded. To save net bandwidth and I will forward a file that contains all responses upon request.

Phil N6MWC

Date: 21 Mar 91 20:20:57 GMT
From: hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:

>1. The "example" of the questions for the code test - - ultra- simple
>multiple choice - are proof ample that the V.E. program is truly a
>nice way of giving away amateur licenses.

>2. Bad enough that a full minute solid copy is no longer required,

>3. Nor is the sending test - -

>4. But to permit 7 out of 10 ultra-simple choices to be a pass - -

>5. Even with the minimal knowledge and some careful guessing a 50%
>score can be automatic - -

>6. 25% is automatic with pure guesssing.

>7. So, I ask, what VE group is making up tests as ridiculous
>as the example given?

>K3TX

Believe it or not, many people who fail the 7-out-of-10 questions pass the 1-minute-solid-copy. The question-type exam is a convenience for the examiners (easier to grade) and does not make the test significantly easier to pass.

AL N1AL

Date: 21 Mar 91 20:32:10 GMT
From: hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: New Technician Frequencies
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

>I plan to get my Technician class license soon by studying the old questions
>that I have (01nov89). The contents is pretty much the same from what
>I've heard, but I think the frequencies have changed. Here is the amateur
>band that I have effective 01-Nov-89. If someone could please send me
>the changes in band(s) I would much appreciate it.

Following not available to "no-code" Tech:

>3700-3750 kHz/CW
(Changed to 3675-3725)
>7100-7150 kHz/CW
>21.1-21.2 MHz/CW
>28.1-28.5 MHz/CW
>28.3-28.5 MHz/Telephony

Following available to any Tech:

>50.0-54.0 MHz/CW
>50.1-54.0 MHz/Telephony
>144.0-148.0 MHz/CW
>144.1-148.0 MHz/All
>220.0-225.0 MHz/All (that has changed I think?)
(Soon to be 222-225 MHz)
>420.0-450.0 MHz/All (this can't be right?)
(Depends on where you live)
>902.0-928.0 MHz/All
>1240.0-1300.0 MHz/All

AL N1AL

Date: 21 Mar 91 17:13:28 GMT

From: agate!eos!aio!gamorris@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: STS-37 SAREX Information Summary
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

STS-37 SAREX
Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment
Information Summary

Table of Contents

- o Introduction
- o Keplerian Element Set
- o SAREX Uplink/Downlink Frequencies
- o SAREX Packet Operating Hints
- o Mission Audio Retransmissions
- o W5RRR Special Event Station
- o W1AW Voice Bulletins
- o AMSAT Net Operations
- o JSC INFO BBS
- o NASA Select Video Broadcast
- o STS-37 SAREX Timeline

Revised: 910321 N5QWC

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SAREX Introduction

STS-37 Crew:

N5RAW, Steve Nagel, Mission Commander
KB5AWP, Ken Cameron, Pilot
N5QWL, Jay Apt, Mission Specialist
N5RAX, Linda Godwin, Mission Specialist
N5SCW, Jerry Ross, Mission Specialist

SAREX equipment on this flight includes a 2m (144-146 Mhz) Motorola radio (output 2.3 watts), Robot 1200C slow scan convertor, Heath HK-21 packet TNC, a 70cm FSTV receiver, a video camera, and a Monitor/VCR. Planned operations include voice contacts, packet robot, downlinking orbiter video via SSTV, uplinking FSTV video to the orbiter.

During sleep periods and when no other SAREX activities are scheduled the equipment will be left on in packet robot mode. If time permits the crew will setup SAREX to transmit SSTV using orbiter video cameras during the GRO satellite release and during the EVA. The GRO satellite release is scheduled for MET 2/03:00 (2 days 3 hours after launch) for 1 hour. The EVA is scheduled for MET 2/22:00 thru MET 3/05:00. With 5 hams on the flight there may be many unscheduled opportunities for operation, I suggest you

monitor both downlink frequencies on all passes starting with orbit 1 until landing, even during sleep periods you could hear something other than packet. Contacts between the shuttle and school children will be retransmitted by W5RRR, see timeline for times, and W5RRR frequency information below.

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Keplerian Element Set

STS-37

1 00037U	91 94.64868056	.00023000	17236-3 0	49
2 00037	28.4683 237.6443 0006982	279.6613 80.3332	15.37985111	23

Satellite: STS-37

Epoch time:	91094.64868056	
Element set:	JSC-004	
Inclination:	28.4683 deg	Space Shuttle Flight STS-37
RA of node:	237.6443 deg	Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity:	.0006982	from pre-launch post OMS-2 vector
Arg of perigee:	279.6613 deg	Launch: 04 APR 91 14:20 UTC
Mean anomaly:	80.3332 deg	
Mean motion:	15.37985111 rev/day	W5RRR
Decay rate:	2.30E-04 rev/day^2	NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev:	2	

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SAREX Uplink/Downlink Frequencies

Downlink/Uplink Frequencies for Voice/Packet/SSTV to be used on Upcoming Mission

Get out your HTUs and HT programming manuals. You will want to program your 2 meter FM transceivers with the following information. Note that only stations with prior arrangements can uplink FSTV signals (special authorization is required from the FCC). It is expected that uplinking FSTV will require about 15kw ERP. FSTV ops and 2m can occur simultaneously.

Mode	Downlink Freq	Uplink Freq
Voice/SSTV	145.55	144.95 (primary), 144.91, 144.97
Packet	145.51	144.91 (primary), 144.93, 144.99
FSTV	none	70cm band

Please note that the frequencies they will be listening for stations ARE DIFFERENT than the one they will transmit on. This is a very important fact to understand. They will transmit to earth (downlink) on a single frequency

145.55 MHz for voice and SSTV. They will listen for stations transmitting to the shuttle (uplink) on the other frequencies listed. This "split" operation is used quite successfully by DXers when operating in an environment where large pile ups are expected.

There will be no simplex operation with SAREX on either voice or packet. Although packeteers are not accustomed to operation with a TX/RX offset, in this case, it is the only way to connect to SAREX. If you transmit on 145.55 or 145.51 MHz the only people who will hear you are those other Hams in your area trying to hear the shuttle.

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SAREX Packet Operating Hints

FULLDUP OFF
DWAIT 0.1 - 0.5 seconds
FRACK > 3.0 seconds
C KB5AWP

The packet call sign on board the shuttle is KB5AWP (SSID=0). Your TNC should be in half-duplex mode (FULLDUP OFF) with CD active just like you do for normal VHF packet operations. If you can compensate for doppler shift it is worth the extra effort. The bandwidth of the SAREX radio is +/-4Khz, maximum doppler is around 3.3Khz. If you can't compensate for doppler your best chance for contact is when the shuttle is at peak elevation at your site.

You should be careful with the setting of two of your TNC's timers: DWAIT and FRACK. DWAIT is the time interval after your Carrier Detect light goes out and before your transmitter turns on. You want to make sure your connects requests and ACKs are contained in the 3 second FUDtimer window. If everybody runs the same DWAIT (like the typical 0.1 - 0.5 second values used for terrestrial packet), then everybody will be transmitting at the same time. Part of the key to your success when uplink QRM is heavy is to pick a DWAIT that nobody else is using! (sort of like picking a lottery number!)

FRACK sets the time interval between your transmissions. After you send a frame, your TNC waits for the FRACK time, and then waits for the Carrier Detect signal to drop, then waits DWAIT, and then tries again. You should make sure your FRACK is at least 3 seconds so that you are not transmitting when the robot's FUDtimer decides it is time for it to transmit -- if you are transmitting at the same time, you will miss any packets the shuttle is addressing to you and you won't have a successful QSO.

Note that your DWAIT (how soon do I transmit?) and FRACK (then how long do I wait?) parameters and the need to stop transmitting so you can hear a reply

are just like you encounter when working a DXpedition pileup on HF. If the DX station has a pattern of listening for a few seconds (=FUDtimer) before transmitting, you may have better luck being the LAST station they hear, after the din dies down. The differences are that (1) the robot is a computer and is very predictable and (2) the robot can be working several stations at one time.

Mission Audio Retransmissions

The following stations will retransmit the mission audio from the shuttle and ground controllers.

WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, Maryland.
W5RRR - Johnson Space Center (JSC), Houston, Texas
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, California.
W6FXN - Los Angeles
K6MF - San Francisco
W4MWG - Mebane, NC

Station	VHF	10m	15m	20m	40m	80m
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WA3NAN	147.45	28.650	21.395	14.295	7.185	3.860
W5RRR	146.64					
W6VIO	224.04		21.340	14.270		
W6FXN	145.46					
K6MF	145.58				7.165	3.840
NASA/JSC	171.15					
W4MWG				14.230 (SSTV)		

W5RRR Special Event Station

W5RRR - Johnson Space Center (JSC) ARC, Houston, TX. Special event station with bulletins, updated element sets, and current flight information will be making contacts and answering questions using SSB on the HF bands. The frequencies are listed below. The special event station will start after launch and run up thru landing. W5RRR will also retransmit the audio from the contacts between STS-37 and schools. Three of the 5 bands will be in use at any given time, band selection will be determined by propagation (usually 10/15/20m daytime, 20/40/80m night).

Station	10m	15m	20m	40m	80m
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
W5RRR	28.400	21.350	14.280	7.227	3.850 (+/- QRM)

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W1AW Voice Bulletins

W1AW will be broadcasting daily bulletins with updated information on SAREX during the flight. Voice bulletins are transmitted daily at 0230 UTC and 0530 UTC on the following frequencies:

Station	10m	15m	17m	20m	40m	80m
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
W1AW	28.590	21.390	18.160	14.290	7.290	3.990

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AMSAT Net Operations

Information will also be available from the AMSAT net, tune in for bulletins. The net operates every week on:

Sunday	1800-2100 UCT (international)	14.282 Mhz USB
Tuesday	0130-0300 UCT (USA)	3.840 Mhz LSB

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JSC INFO BBS

The Public Affairs Office at the Johnson Space Center operates a BBS to provide information to the public. Check this board for updates to the keplerian element sets during the flight.

To access the BBS, call +1-713-483-2500 using 1200 baud, 8-N-1, at the ENTER NUMBER: prompt, enter "62511" and you will be connected to the BBS. Check file area 30 or 99 for latest element sets.

NASA JSC's Electronic Space Information BBS is intended to provide 24-hour access to biographies of NASA officials and astronauts, news releases, space flight mission presskits and television schedules, space shuttle systems information, flight manifests and schedules, and other information about the space program.

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NASA Select Video Broadcast

The continental United States will receive NASA Select television, 24 hours a day throughout the mission, via:

SATCOM F2R

Transponder 13
 72 degrees West Longitude
 3960 MHz (Video)
 6.8 MHZ (Audio)

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STS-37 SAREX Timeline (unofficial summary)

UTC	MET				Event	(ST/DST)**		
	D	H	M	Rev		PT	CT	ET
4/4/91 1420	0	00	00	1	LAUNCH	0620	4/4 0820	0920
4/4/91 2115	0	06	55	5	Start SAREX Setup	1315	4/4 1515	1615
4/4/91 2120	0	07	00	5	Begin Pre-Sleep Activity	1320	4/4 1520	1620
4/4/91 2140	0	07	20	5	Finish SAREX Setup	1340	4/4 1540	1640
4/5/91 0020	0	10	00	7	Begin Sleep Period	1620	4/4 1820	1920
4/5/91 0820	0	18	00	12	Begin Post-Sleep Activity	0020	4/5 0220	0320
4/5/91 1120	0	21	00	14	End Post-Sleep Activity	0320	4/5 0520	0620
4/5/91 1210	0	21	50	15	Cabin depress to 10.2 PSI	0410	4/5 0610	0710
4/5/91 1332	0	23	12	16	AOS FSTV w/N9AB, US Bridge	0532	4/5 0732	0832
4/5/91 1350	0	23	30	16	LOS FSTV w/N9AB, US Bridge	0550	4/5 0750	0850
4/5/91 1511	1	00	51	17	AOS School #1 via US Bridge	0711	4/5 0911	1011
4/5/91 1529	1	01	09	17	LOS School #1 via US Bridge	0729	4/5 0929	1029
4/5/91 1649	1	02	29	18	AOS School #2 via US Bridge	0849	4/5 1049	1149
4/5/91 1707	1	02	47	18	LOS School #2 via US Bridge	0907	4/5 1107	1207
4/5/91 1829	1	04	09	19	AOS School #3 via US Bridge	1029	4/5 1229	1329
4/5/91 1845	1	04	25	19	LOS School #3 via US Bridge	1045	4/5 1245	1345
4/5/91 2020	1	06	00	20	Begin Pre-Sleep Activity	1220	4/5 1420	1520
4/5/91 2020	1	06	00	20	AOS School #4 via SA Bridge	1220	4/5 1420	1520
4/5/91 2041	1	06	21	20	LOS School #4 via SA Bridge	1241	4/5 1441	1541
4/5/91 2320	1	09	00	22	Begin Sleep Period	1520	4/5 1720	1820
4/6/91 0720	1	17	00	27	Begin Post-Sleep Activity	2320	4/6 0120	0220
4/6/91 1020	1	20	00	29	End Post-Sleep Activity	0220	4/6 0420	0520
4/6/91 1120	1	21	00	30	GRO Grapple	0320	4/6 0520	0620
4/6/91 1130	1	21	10	30	GRO Unberth	0330	4/6 0530	0630
4/6/91 1230	1	22	10	30	GRO Solar Array Deploy	0430	4/6 0630	0730
4/6/91 1350	1	23	30	31	GRO High Gain Antenna Deploy	0550	4/6 0750	0850
4/6/91 1431	2	00	11	32	AOS FSTV w/W5RRR, KE4PT w/US Bridge	0631	4/6 0831	0931
4/6/91 1451	2	00	31	32	LOS FSTV w/W5RRR, KE4PT w/US Bridge	0651	4/6 0851	0951
4/6/91 1730	2	03	10	34	GRO Release	0930	4/6 1130	1230
4/6/91 2020	2	06	00	35	Begin Pre-Sleep Activity	1220	4/6 1420	1520
4/6/91 2320	2	09	00	37	Begin Sleep Period	1520	4/6 1720	1820
4/7/91 0720	2	17	00	42	Begin Post-Sleep Activity	2320	4/7 0020	0120
4/7/91 1020	2	20	00	44	End Post-Sleep Activity	0120	4/7 0320	0420
4/7/91 1020	2	20	00	44	Begin EVA Prep	0120	4/7 0320	0420
4/7/91 1210	2	21	50	46	Unscheduled SSTV/Packet	0310	4/7 0510	0610
4/7/91 1235	2	22	15	46	Airlock Depress/Egress	0335	4/7 0535	0635

4/7/91 1340	2 23 20	47	Unscheduled SSTV/Packet	0440 4/7 0640 0740
4/7/91 1510	3 00 50	48	Unscheduled SSTV/Packet	0610 4/7 0810 0910
4/7/91 1640	3 02 20	49	Unscheduled SSTV/Packet	0740 4/7 0940 1040
4/7/91 1850	3 04 30	50	Airlock Ingress/Repress	0950 4/7 1150 1250
4/7/91 1935	3 05 15	50	Begin Pre-Sleep Activity	1035 4/7 1235 1335
4/7/91 2235	3 08 15	52	Begin Sleep Period	1335 4/7 1535 1635
4/8/91 0535	3 15 15	57	Begin Post-Sleep Activity	2035 4/7 2235 2335
4/8/91 0835	3 18 15	59	End Post-Sleep Activity	2335 4/8 0135 0235
4/8/91 0835	3 18 15	59	Cabin repress to 14.7 PSI	2335 4/8 0135 0235
4/8/91 1314	3 22 54	62	AOS School #5 US Bridge	0414 4/8 0614 0714
4/8/91 1333	3 23 13	62	LOS School #5 US Bridge	0433 4/8 0633 0733
4/8/91 1452	4 00 32	63	AOS Backup FSTV or w/W5RRR US Bridg	0552 4/8 0752 0852
4/8/91 1512	4 00 52	63	LOS Backup FSTV or w/W5RRR US Bridg	0612 4/8 0812 0912
4/8/91 1925	4 05 05	66	Begin Pre-Sleep Activity	1025 4/8 1225 1325
4/8/91 1930	4 05 10	66	Start SAREX Stow	1030 4/8 1230 1330
4/8/91 2000	4 05 40	66	Finish SAREX Stow	1100 4/8 1300 1400
4/8/91 2225	4 08 05	68	Begin Sleep Period	1325 4/8 1525 1625
4/9/91 0625	4 16 05	73	Begin Post-Sleep Activity	2125 4/8 2325 0025
4/9/91 0925	4 19 05	75	End Post-Sleep Activity	0025 4/9 0225 0325
4/9/91 1325	4 23 05	77	Deorbit Burn	0425 4/9 0625 0725
4/9/91 1430	5 00 10	78	EDW Landing	0530 4/9 0730 0830

** PT (Pacific Time), CT (Central Time) and ET (Eastern Time) starts as standard time then changes to daylight savings time on April 7, 0200 local time.

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Gary Morris	Internet: garym@telesoft.com
Lockheed, Houston, Texas	UUCP: lobster!avocado!gamorris
N5QWC/W5RRR	Phone: +1 713 283 5195

 Date: 22 Mar 91 21:19:59 GMT
 From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!hpb.cis.pitt.edu!
 hpb@ucsd.edu
 Subject: What is a "Sideswiper" CW Key?
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

During lunch today I made a CW contact on 20 M with a ham holding a very old 1x2 callsign. He asked me how his "sideswiper" sounded because he had not used it lately.

I responded by telling him that his bug sounded better than some CW keyers (I like to humor the Old Timers).

That was a big mistake. He spent the next 10 minutes attempting to

explain to me exactly what a sideswiper was and how it was not a bug.
He said that it was 70 years old and was originally installed on
a 2KW spark transmitter on a ship that sailed the Atlantic Ocean.

The explanation was not terribly clear. So my question to the net is
"What exactly is a sideswiper?"

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu

Date: 22 Mar 91 18:11:49 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!menudo.uh.edu!nuchat!buster!
garym@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1991Mar9.155044.17982@ucselx.sdsu.edu>, <3355@phred.UUCP>,
<1991Mar22.011642.14076@buster.stafford.tx.us>
Subject : Re: Sts-37

garym@buster.stafford.tx.us (Gary A. Morris) writes:

>>In article <1991Mar9.155044.17982@ucselx.sdsu.edu> g-patena@steer.sdsu.edu
(Kevin M. Savetz Esq.) writes:

>>>Hello. I need to know when STS-37 will fly.

>Current schedule is April 4, 1991, with launch at 14:20 UCT (0920 EST).

>Here are the launch windows starting with the April 4:

>	Launch Window
>	Open Close (UCT)
>Apr 4:	1420 - 1650
>Apr 5:	1418 - 1648
>Apr 6:	1417 - 1647
>Apr 7:	1416 - 1646
>Apr 8:	1414 - 1644
>Apr 9:	1413 - 1643

I knew it would change as soon as I posted that article :-). As of
today (3/22/91) mission planners are using April 6, 1417 UTC as the
target launch time. If things go well it could move up to the 5th.
Final date won't be set until the Flight Readiness Review next week,
and as usual, until the SRBs are lit we won't know the real launch time.

There has been a slight change in the planned trajectory, yielding a slightly different orbit, so here is a new set of Keplerians:

STS-37

1	00037U	91	96.64650463	.00023000	17236-3 0	53
2	00037	28.4678	237.9647	0006745	281.2842 78.7272	15.37848888 29

Satellite: STS-37

Epoch time:	91096.64650463	
Element set:	JSC-005	
Inclination:	28.4678 deg	Space Shuttle Flight STS-37
RA of node:	237.9647 deg	Keplerian Elements
Eccentricity:	.0006745	from pre-launch post OMS-2 vector
Arg of perigee:	281.2842 deg	Launch: 06 APR 91 14:17 utc
Mean anomaly:	78.7272 deg	
Mean motion:	15.37848888 rev/day	W5RRR
Decay rate:	2.30E-04 rev/day^2	NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev:	2	

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Gary Morris - N5QWC/W5RRR	Internet: garym@crash.cts.com
Lockheed	UUCP: moray!avocado!garym (home)
Houston, Texas	Phone: +1 713 283 5195

End of Info-Hams Digest
